

I. (12 points) Read the texts below and decide which variant (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Sound Advice for Language Learners

A recent (0) **issue** of a language learning magazine has consulted a number of experts in the (1) _____ of second language acquisition. Their advice may prove invaluable for those (2) _____ a language course. One suggestion is that you (3) _____ whether you are likely to be successful at learning a language. Did you enjoy studying languages at school, for example? Do you have enough time to learn a language? The major (4) _____ will be your own time and effort. If proof of your level of proficiency is important you must make sure that the course on offer leads to a (5) _____ qualification. Also, be realistic in your (6) _____. If you don't set achievable aims you are more likely to give up. Do not be deceived (7) _____ thinking that the most expensive courses are the best. (8) _____ around to get the best possible value for money. You should also bear in mind that the quicker you learn a language the more quickly you forget it. Sandra Miller, a French teacher, tried to teach herself German by enrolling on a (9) _____ course. Already fluent in four languages and with a sound knowledge of teaching methodology, her chances of (10) _____ progress were high. Three years (11) _____ she remembers very little. She feels her biggest mistake was not to follow (12) _____ her first experience. "I should have consolidated what I'd learn by continuing to study, even if it were by myself."

(0) A series B issue C programme D release

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. A) domain | B) branch | C) field | D) area |
| 2. A) wondering | B) thinking | C) looking | D) considering |
| 3. A) asses | B) review | C) balance | D) survey |
| 4. A) change | B) cost | C) price | D) evaluation |
| 5. A) recognized | B) understood | C) valued | D) regarded |
| 6. A) sights | B) ends | C) objects | D) goals |
| 7. A) by | B) about | C) into | D) in |
| 8. A) Nose | B) Push | C) Run | D) Shop |
| 9. A) rapid | B) crash | C) quick | D) fast |
| 10. A) achieving | B) doing | C) gaining | D) making |
| 11. A) on | B) forward | C) from | D) onward |
| 12. A) up | B) on | C) through | D) out |

II. (15 points) Fill the gaps in the text below with ONE suitable word.

After polar explorer Eric Larsen finished on the "triple crown of adventure" - travelling to the South Pole, the North Pole, and the top of (1) _____ Everest in (2) _____ year - it was hard to imagine what he (3) _____ do next. But he has a plan. In December of 2012, Larson will begin another (4) _____ of Antarctica. (5) _____ again the Minnesotan is attempting to make the 750-mile trek (6) _____ the edge of the continent at the Hercules Inlet to the geographic South Pole. But this time he's going by bicycle!

If he's successful, Larsen will be the first person to complete the (7) _____ he calls Cycle South. Although British adventure athlete Helen Sketlon made the final few miles of her South Pole expedition (8) _____ in January 2012 by bike, Larsen's long pedal has (9) _____ to be accomplished. Riding a production model Surly Moonlander, a fat-tire bike made in Minnesota with 4.8-inch wheels, the trip promises to test the constitution of (10) _____ man and machine through one of the harshest environments on the planet.

(11) _____ from frigid temperatures 20-degrees below zero in the Antarctic summer, sudden storms can dump vast quantities of new snow on the trail ahead. Larsen will likely encounter whiteout conditions that will make (12) _____ impossible to distinguish between the snow and the horizon adding to the difficulties of navigation - it's hard to pedal a bicycle if you (13) _____ see. Plus there are the objective hazards of crevasses and sastrugi, wave-like ridges of ice and snow (14) _____ by wind, that can be major obstacles to a bike weighed (15) _____ by heavy gear.

III. (20 points) Rephrase the following sentences so that the meaning stays the same and using the word in capitals. You must not change the word in capitals.

1. Someone has suggested changing the company logo.
A suggestion has _____ the company logo.
2. There's not much difference between irony and sarcasm.
There's _____ between irony and sarcasm.
3. There is no way I'm letting you go to that party!
Under _____ to that party.
4. You shouldn't expect your mother to do everything for you!
Stop _____ your mother will do everything for you!
5. Tom plays chess much better than I do.
I am not _____ chess player as Tom is.
6. I'm afraid I believed his fake story completely!
I regret to say I _____ his fake story.
7. The doctor failed to persuade her to take the medicine.
The doctor _____ her to take the medicine.
8. 'Have you decided where to go on holidays?' Nick asked me.
Nick asked me _____ where to go on holidays.
9. 'I regret not telling her the truth' Paul confessed.
Paul confessed he _____ her the truth.
10. 'For sure she did not mean to hurt your feelings', Tom said.
Tom said that she _____ to hurt my feelings.

FORWARD

LINE

ALLOWING

TAKING

NEARLY

TAKEN

SUCCEED

DECIDED

WIISHED

MEANT

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following text and complete the tasks:

I mean what I say: science in education, not education in science. (1)_____. Education in science means the systematic teaching of science so as to train for careers in science. Scientific men are exceedingly useful members of a community, as are engineers, bakers, blacksmiths, artists, and bankers. But we can't all be bakers, and we can't all be painters of watercolors. (2)_____. A community entirely composed of scientific men would fail to feed itself, clothe itself, house itself, and keep itself supplied with amusing light literature. Education in science produces specialists, and specialists, though useful and valuable persons in their fields, are no more the staple of a civilized community than lawyers or ballet dancers. What the world at large really needs is due recognition of the true value of science in education. (3)_____. But we do all want a competent general knowledge of anatomy at large, and especially of human anatomy; of physiology at large, and especially of human physiology. We don't all want to be analytical chemists, but we do all want to know enough about oxygen and carbon to understand the most common phenomena of combustion, chemical combination, and animal or vegetable life. We don't all want to be zoologists and botanists, but we do all want to know enough about plants and animals to walk through life intelligently, and to understand the meaning of the things that surround us. (4)_____. The mass of scientific opinion has always gone the other way; but then scientific opinion means only the opinion of men of science. (5)_____. We don't want authorities on the nuances of interstellar gasses, but well informed citizens. What common sense really demands, then, is education in all the sciences: a knowledge of what is known rather than knowledge of each successive step by which men came to know it.

A. (10 points) Five sentences have been removed from the text. Select the appropriate sentence for each gap in the text. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- A. Scientists want us to be well informed citizens.
- B. We want a general acquaintance with the results rather than with the methods of science.
- C. The difference between the two is by no means a case of tweedledum and tweedledee.
- D. "It takes all sorts to make a world."
- E. Scientists appreciate the education needed to make men specialists more than the education needed to fit them for the general exigencies and emergencies of life.
- F. We don't all want to be made into first class anatomists or surgeons.

B. (8 points) For the following questions, choose the answer (A, B, C, D) which fits according to the text.

1. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that the author considers it important that everyone should understand the

- A. components of an atom
- B. properties of chemical equations
- C. scientific names of common plants
- D. human digestive system

2. The author apparently believes that scientists

- A. are not as useful to society as lawyers or bakers
- B. lack fundamental writing and social skills
- C. are smarter than painters or blacksmiths
- D. discount the value of general courses of study

3. Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that the author would likely find all of the following proverbs to be true of the pursuit of "science in education" except for which one?

- A. One should exercise moderation in all things.
- B. It is better to know a little bit about everything than everything about nothing.
- C. A jack of all trades is a master of none.
- D. Knowledge does not come to one in the details.

4. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. create more diversified and productive communities
- B. discredit the value of science in a liberal arts education
- C. describe why scientists are valuable to communities
- D. promote science education that is useful for all citizens

V. (10 points) Read the text below and use the words given in capitals to form words that fit in the gaps. The words in capitals are given in the order in which you need to use them.

1-ORPHAN 2-LESS 3-TREAT 4-POPULATE 5-HOME 6-SQUAT 7-LUCK 8-INCREASE 9-DOOR 10-PERMANENCE

HARD LIFE FOR SOME YOUNG PEOPLE

You don't have to go to distant (1) _____ or Ugandan villages to find young people in trouble and in need of help. The situation in England is bad enough, and gives little optimism for a (2) _____ in the level of (3) _____ of young across this (4) _____ world. Angela Lambert, reporting for The Independent newspaper, writes: "There are at least 50,000 (5) _____ people under the age of 20 in London alone, and perhaps three times as many in the whole of England. An estimated 2,000 are (6) _____ in derelict buildings; 10,000 are living in hostels; 2,000 in bed-and-breakfast hotels; and the rest, if they are lucky, find temporary accommodation with friends - usually sleeping on the floor. The (7) _____ as is (8) _____ obvious to any Londoner, live rough - sleeping on park benches, in shop (9) _____ and anywhere else they can find. Many are (10) _____ hungry."

VI. (25 points) Write a 8-10 line paragraph in which you give your opinion on: 'Life is like a coin. You can spend it any way you wish, but you only spend it once.'

SCRIEȚI RĂSPUNSURILE PE FOAIA DE RĂSPUNS (ANSWER SHEET). BARAȚI TOATE SPAȚIILE NECOMPLETATE. TIMP DE LUCRU: 3 ORE. NU SE ACORDĂ PUNCTE DIN OFICIU.

INSPECTORATUL ȘCOLAR AL MUNICIPIULUI BUCUREȘTI
OLIMPIADA DE LIMBA ENGLEZA 2012- 2012
ETAPA PE ȘCOALĂ – CLASA A XI-A

PUNCTAJ SI BAREM
VARIANTA 1

I. (12 puncte)

1C 2D 3A 4B 5A 6D 7C 8D 9B 10D 11A 12A

II. (15 puncte)

1. Mount; 2. one; 3. might/would/could; 4. crossing; 5. Once; 6. from; 7.journey; 8. back; 9. yet; 10.both;
11. Apart; 12. it; 13. can't; 14. formed; 15. down

III. (20 puncte)

- 1... been put forward to change ...
- 2... a fine line...
- 3... no circumstances am I allowing you to go....
- 4... taking it for granted that....
- 5.... nearly as good a
- 6.... was taken in by....
- 7.... didn't succeed in persuading
- 8.... if/whether I had decided ...
- 9.... wished he had told
- 10.... .can't have meant

IV. (18 puncte)

A. 1-C 2-D 3-F 4-B 5-E

B. 1-D 2-C 3-C 4-D

V. (10 puncte)

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1-orphanages | 6-squatting |
| 2-lessening | 7-unlucky/luckless |
| 3-ill-treatment/maltreatment/mistreatment | 8-increasingly |
| 4-over-populated/overpopulated | 9-doorways |
| 5-homeless | 10-permanently |

VI. (25 points)

NOTA: Pentru subiectele II și III se acceptă orice variantă posibilă corectă.